

A NEW SPECIES OF PSELLIOPUS (HEMIPTERA: REDUVIIDAE).

BY H. G. BARBER, *Roselle, N. J.****Pseliopus latifasciatus***, new species.

Form rather broad. Sordid stramineous. Anterior lobe of head, with tylus, fascia running forward from between two small rounded black tubercles to the base of each antenna, a small spot between the eye and base of each antenna, posterior lobe with a broad lateral fascia running back from the eyes and connected near base of head with two broad somewhat crescentic fascia which run forward between the ocelli to connect at the transverse stricture, black; a somewhat quadrangular stramineous spot between the ocelli. Antenna colored as in *cinctus* with the second and fourth segments about equal in length. Pronotum, except for a short median longitudinal black fascia anteriorly, unicolorous, sometimes tinted with orange; scutellum sordid stramineous, with the Y-shaped callosed carina paler and with a whitish pruinose spot at base on either side; corium darker, somewhat ferrugino-fuscous; connexivum with narrow edge, except at incisures, the transverse fasciae outwardly narrow widely expanded within, ferrugino-fuscous; legs stramineous, not spotted but banded with black, the femora with six rings, the tibia with three rings before the middle; sternum and venter not fasciate, the latter with a small round black spot on segments two to six, situated midway between spiracles and middle of venter. Head, antennae and rostrum of the same character as in *cinctus*, the first named however not so abruptly contracted to form the collum which appears somewhat shorter. Pronotum much more setose than in *cinctus*; anterior angle with a prominent, bluntly rounded tubercle directed obliquely forward and set with a seta; posterior angle armed with a prominent horizontal subacute tooth or spine which is directed backwards on a line with the outer margin, sometimes infuscated at tip; anterior lobe with 10 to 12 prominently elevated, rounded tubercles, each set with a long seta; posterior lobe on the elevated disk granulate or provided with numerous scattered low tubercles beset with setae; the disk not so sharply delimited laterally as in *cinctus*; posterior margin before scutellum weakly bi-sinuate. Scutellum a little more widely foliaceous than in *cinctus*. Corium with a rather dense coating of fine appressed hairs. Membrane brownish hyaline. Connexivum rather widely expanded and reflexed; extreme edge fuscous except just before incisures which are somewhat callosed; the transverse fusco-ferrugineous fascia narrow where it joins the margin just back of the incisures, widely expanded within. Terminal genital segment of the male entire, slightly produced at apex in a short, stout, rather obtuse process, the posterior margins either side of process plainly callosed; the projecting genital lobes nearly straight, scarcely clubbed at apex, outwardly black.

Length male: 11 mm.; width of abdomen 4.5 mm.

Habitat.—Type: male Keatchie, La., VI, 14, 1905 (U. S. N. M. coll. La. Crop. Pest Comm.). Paratypes: males—Chain Bridge, Va. (U. S. N. M., D. H. Clemons Coll.); Boulder, Colo., Mch., Texas (U. S. N. M.); Plummer's Is., Md., IV, 5, 1914 (Coll. W. L. McAtee); La Hunta, Colo. (Osler—my coll.): females—

Willis and Gurley Tex., VI, 9, 1905 (U. S. N. M.); Plummer's Is., Md., VII, 27, 1913 (my coll. from W. L. McAtee).

Type and paratypes.—Cat. No. 27156 U. S. N. M.

This species is most closely related to *tuberculatus* Champion, from which it differs much in coloration. The femora are not spotted but only annulate with fuscous. In some specimens the anterior lobe of pronotum is tinted with orange and the connexivum beneath is occasionally transversely fasciate with fuscous.

Key to U. S. Species of Pselliopus.

1. Femora speckled and annulate with fuscous, tibiae annulate throughout. Anterior lobe of pronotum furnished with rather long, acute spines; posterior lobe with scattered small, black tubercles; the two anterior pronotal spines rather slender, directed forward (Mexico, Ariz., Nev., Calif., Ore., and Wash.).....*spiniollis* Champ.
- Femora only annulate with fuscous. Anterior and posterior lobes of pronotum either unarmed or provided with tubercles; the two anterior pronotal spines stout, directed obliquely forward..... 2.
2. Anterior lobe of pronotum quite setose, furnished with 10–12 prominent rounded tubercles; posterior lobe with numerous small setose tubercles or granules. Tibia annulate toward base only. Connexival fascia widely expanded within (Md., Va., La., Tex., Col.).....*latifasciata* n. sp.
- Anterior and posterior lobes of the pronotum smooth, unarmed..... 3.
3. Process of the genital segment of male truncate or divided at apex. Head, anterior lobe of pronotum, pleurae and venter strongly fasciate with fuscous; posterior lobe of pronotum commonly reddish; anterior median longitudinal sulcus extended past middle of posterior lobe as a shallow groove; posterior margin before scutellum very feebly bi-sinuate, nearly straight; humeral tooth well developed (C. Amer., Mex., Ariz., Calif.)....
zebra Stal.
- Process of the genital segment of the male entire. Deep median, longitudinal groove of the anterior lobe of pronotum, not at all or only faintly indicated on the posterior lobe..... 4.
4. Lateral angles of the pronotum unarmed, either nodose or rounded; posterior margin before scutellum strongly bi-sinuate. Genital process stout, not much produced (Mex., Ariz.).....*inermis* Champ.¹
- Lateral angles of the pronotum provided with either a subacute black tubercle or a spine; posterior margin more feebly bi-sinuate..... 5.
5. Lateral angles of pronotum provided with an obvious, subacute spine which projects beyond humeral angles. Anterior lobe of pronotum strongly trifasciate with black; posterior margin before scutellum quite evidently bisinuate. Genital process of male rather stout and blunt not spinose (U. S. east of Rocky Mts.).....*cinctus* Fab.

¹Specimen from Huachuca Mts., Ariz., in my collection, with pronotum fasciated as in Chihuahua specimen mentioned by Champion, B. C. A. p. 247.

Lateral angle of pronotum provided with a short, stout, usually acute, black tubercle which does not project beyond the humeral angles. Anterior lobe of pronotum non-fasciate; posterior margin before scutellum quite or very nearly straight. Genital segment of male armed with a rather long, erect, spinous process (East states from Md. to So. C., west to Kans., and south to La. and Tex.).....*barberi* Davis.

ON THE CORRECT NAME FOR THE BROWN-TAIL MOTH.

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Both Rothschild, 1917, Nov. Zool., XXIV, 355 and Swinhoe, 1922, Ann. & Mag. Nat. Hist., (9), X, 480 have called attention to the fact that the Brown-tail Moth usually known as *Euproctis chrysoorrhoea* Linn. should be called *Nygmia phaeorrhoea* Donovan.

Lord Rothschild clearly proves that *Euproctis chrysoorrhoea* Linn. is not applicable to the Brown-tail Moth, but to the Gold-tail moth, another common European pest, which has previously been known as either *Porthesia similis* Fuessl. or *auriflua* D. & S. (Fabr.). The name *auriflua* Esp. (1785) occasionally applied throughout the early literature to the Brown-tail Moth is either a homonym of *auriflua* D. & S. (1776) (both having been placed in *Bombyx*), a misuse of the name, or a misidentification of the name, in any case unavailable nomenclatorily.

The genus *Nygmia* Hubner, type *Phalaena (Bombyx) icilia* Stoll., designated by Kirby, 1892, Syn. Cat. Lep. Het., p. 448, appears to have priority, as stated by Rothschild and Swinhoe. Judging from Swinhoe's Revision, Kirby's Catalogue, and Hampson's Fauna Brit. Ind. the following genera are congeneric, in a broad sense: *Urocoma* H.-S. (type *limbalis*); *Lacipa* Wlk. (type *picta*); *Artaxa* Wlk. (type *guttata*); *Antipha* Wlk. (type *costalis*); *Dulichia* Wlk. (type *fasciata*); *Lopera* Wlk. (type *squamosa*); *Arna* Wlk. (type *apicalis*); *Somena* Wlk. (type *scintillans*); *Uitidava* Wlk. (type *incomptaria*); *Cozola* Wlk. (type *leucospila*); *Adlullia* Wlk. (type *lunifera*); *Themaca* Wlk. (type *comparata*); *Orvasca* Wlk. (type *subnotata*); *Bembina* Wlk. (type *apicalis*); *Microgymna* Wallgrn. (type *picta*); *Gogana* Wlk. (type *atrosquama*); *Chaerotricha* Felder (type *atrosquama*); and *Tephothrix* Holland (type *lanaria*).

Most of these genera are either monotypic or have the type designated by their author. Where such is not the case, Kirby and Swinhoe agree except in the case of *Nygmia*, the type of which is listed by Swinhoe as *phaeorrhoea* which is not an included species; and *Chaerotricha*, the type of which is listed by Swinhoe (1922) as *conspersa*, an *ultra vires* designation, Kirby (1892) having designated *atrosquama* as type, possibly because listed by Felder as a synonym of *glandulosa*, but probably for synonym *glandulosa*.